Clark :- 5-Erminie.

DALY's Interfer -- Miss Rosina Vokes

DOCKRIADER -- 3: Corinne as Monte Cristo, in.

DOS MUSEX-Erdely! Naca-Butterfly Exhibition.

ORAND OPARA HOUSE -- Doro by.

LYCKEM PURKTUR. -- 17- The Wife.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 3-Circus. Manison Sodane Thearns - Shi-Partners Sinio's Garden - Evangeline. Poto Grounds-3:15-Baseball. FRANCE COURTE - - A Possible Case.
FRALLE - Possit
Wallack's - silb - She Stoops to Conquer. OTH AVENUE THEATHE -S: JO-Virginiu

Amusements.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-At 1 o'clock this morning the condi-ceased wife's sister was passed by the House of Commons yesterday. — A verdict has been returned against Mr. Bradlaugh, swarding Mr. Peters \$1,500 damages for libel.

Congress. -Both branches in session. - Sen-Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Vest's criticisms on the Returning Board politics in Louisiana in 1876. - House: The bill to create a Department of Labor was passed; also the bill providing for boards of arbitration.

Domestic .- The Young Men's Democratic Asociation, in New-Orleans, estimated its majority st 7,000. — Ohio Republicans began their State Convention at Dayton. — Moses Fraley, the St. Louis speculator, failed. — Senator Leland Stanford's stables were burned at Palo Alto, and eight horses, valued at \$130,000, were tost. The majority report concerning Govwas adopted in the Assembly. ____ The Senate adjourned in memory of Mr. Conkling - Delegates to the Chicago Convention were chosen in the XXXIId New-York District.

City and Suburban -J. R. G. Hassard, of THE Widespread serrow over the death Roscoe Conkling; telegrams of sympathy received from all parts of the country; the funeral to take place to-morrow morning at Trinity Chapel. Practical failure of the brewers' strike; workmen stand by strikers. === The Diss Debar examined in the Tombs Police Court Dinner of the alumni of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut. === Tax Commissioner Coleman opposed to the plan of building wings to the City Hall Stocks quiet, without important change, closing in many cases at nearly

Weather Indications for to-day: Colder and fair, preceded by light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 46;

To put it mildly, the Assembly made a mistake in passing the bill to increase the salary of the President of the Aqueduct Commission. As we have said many times concerning the general raid that is now being made upon the taxpayers of New-York City in the interest of scores of already generously paid office-holders, this is no time to raise salaries, and every one of these bills should be beaten. In view of the investigation about to be made into Aqueduct affairs, it is particularly inopportune now to be raising the salary of any Commissioner, and the Senate cannot concur in this bill without practically expressing the opinion that its action in ordering the investigation was

The long-talked-of Department of Labor has advanced so far in the process of establishment as to receive the approval of the House, and a list of duties appalling in length and weight is imposed on the Commissioner. The creation of Labor Bureaus in State governments has not usually been esteemed as helpful to the Kenna's circular calling on postmasters to furcause of labor. The laboring men have found nish lists of all persons receiving mail, with a much to complain about in the way they have statement of their politics-something unheard been conducted, generally asserting that the of under Republican Administrations-calls out information sent out from them is not such as no rebuke from the President. Senator Hale's assists workmen in comprehending the vary- investigation in Philadelphia showed the most ing conditions of trade. It is to be hoped, if vulgar and shocking frauds in the examinathe Department is finally created, that it will tions. Mr. Lovering, the leader of the Antibe of real and substantial assistance to those Reform element in Massachusetts, has just remost in need of its aid and encouragement. It creates a grand army of office-holders for the Mr. Treloar, after a lifetime of service in the benefit of the Democracy, an effect which probably was not overlooked by the hungry majority at Washington.

The fate of the Fisheries Treaty, for the procuring of which all England is felicitating Mr. Chamberlain so cordially, has never been doubtful. Had the American system of making treaties been better understood in England, Mr. Chamberlain's enthusiastic friends would probably have waited until his "success" had actually succeeded before they overpowered him with compliments. At the same time, it is no fault of his that the Treaty will be rejected. He did all he could, and what he did certainly entitled him to English commendation. But his temporary triumph is doomed to reversal. The Treaty cannot be ratified by the American Senate. It "died a-borning," and will soon be remembered in this country only as a a union of the warring Republican factions in colish enterprise in which our representatives defence of existing institutions. When the were over matched, and as affording another Radicals, with the aid of the Monarchists, proof of the wisdom of the fathers in conferring upon the Senate an essential part in the treaty-

Ann O'Delia Diss Debar, a name certainly more picturesque and euphonious than plain | would turn out the Floquet Ministry within a

horns, and in the broad light of the Nineteenth Century sets up as a defence against the charges of fraud, conspiracy and grand larceny that her pictures really and truly were painted by the spirits. Her counsel actually informed Justice Kilbreth, no doubt to his amused amazement, that they proposed to defend on that theory. Madame Diss Debar evidently expects by such a course to bring all those who believe in spirit manifestation to her financial support and to make meney even out of her exposure. But the case against her will be well and vigorously presented. Why it is not being done by the District-Attorney, who is charged with such duties, and all too well paid for them, is not apparent. There is no proper reason why a private firm should be retained to do what is clearly a public work.

Mr. Hassard, whose beautiful life and untimely death are elsewhere recorded in touching words by one of his closest associates on the staff of THE TRIBUNE, fully deserved all the praise Mr. Winter bestows. In the variety and uniform excellence of his work, as a general editorial writer, and as a musical and literary critic he has scarcely left a superior on the American press. Trained first under the fastidious eye of Dr. Ripley, he brought to literary criticism all that master's soundness of judgment and elegance of taste, with a wider and more youthful range of sympathies. In musical criticism he came to have much the same sort of authority with the late John S. Dwight, but his work had better literary form. and was far more attractive to the general public. He wrote editorially on a great variety of topics with admirable readiness, precision and force. Though not specially drawn to politics, he often threw himself into political discussion with zest and power. The mystery of the cipher dispatches haunted him till he had unriddled it,-an achievement as remarkable as any in American journalism. His personal character won him the regard of everybody that knew him, and more affection than falls to the lot of most men; and throughout a nine years' illness, borne with splendid courage and without a murmur, he ripened steadily, so that intellectually and in all ways, his last years were his best.

ONE PRETENCE ABANDONED. The National Civil Service Reform League

has appointed its annual gathering for May 29 and 30 in this city, the exercises beginning with an address by George William Curtis, the President. The time is set a week before the Democratic National Convention, probably to save a large number of the members of the League from the embarrassment of having to condemn publicly the course of President Cleveland while they are at the same time trying to find pretexts for supporting him for re-election. The exact nature of the gathering has not been foretold. It cannot be a merry making, for Mr. Godkin has certified as chairman of a Reform Club committee that the present is "a period of depression," and Mr. Lowell and others have echoed the lament. It can hardly be called a funeral, even without the baked meats, for though Civil Service reform is dead, so far as this Administration is concerned, these gentlemen will probably crown with flowers the cannibal who devoured its fair body for his own pleasure. The League will probably meet with what the authors of cheap fiction call "mingled emotions," and the members are undoubtedly wise in so arranging matters that they can disappear from view before the St. Louis nominations are made.

"Harper's Weekly" has an article for which it is safe to hold Mr. Curtis responsible, and which states the situation with an approach to frankness we can hardly hope to see imitated when the question of supporting Mr. Cleveland comes to be considered. He has found, Mr. Curtis says, that he is not "sustained by his party," and so "he yields to the pressure." ning of the Administration, will be practically has been enforced, because the appointment of men unfriendly to the law over offices governed by the law, as was done in Indiana, Philadelphia and elsewhere, cannot be considered a fair enforcement. "The general result will be, therefore, that the Administration has done practically nothing to restrain the hand of a spoils successor." The corollary to this will probably be that, in spite of all he has done, Mr. Cleveland is not a spoilsman, and, that successor, he can safely be made that successor, inasmuch as he is not in need of the restraint he has failed to supply. This may be tortuous, but not too much so for a man who joined the Democratic party within a few weeks after making the famous "hungry and thirsty" speech of 1884.

Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service reform record s indeed in a bad way when Mr. Curtis and his like are forced by circumstances to make such admissions as these. It is beginning to be generally understood that no other President since the inauguration of the Government has made so clean a sweep of the office-holders within his pewer as Mr. Cleveland. Senator Hale's figures stated in the Senate early in the session remain unanswered, either by the mouths of Democratic Senators or in the Democratic press. Events showing the President's determination that nothing shall stand in the way of his re-election follow each other so fast that they no longer attract public attention. The Benedict-Maynard circular has been issued in a form in which those officers manage to evade direct responsibility while violating the spirit of the law, but they stand as high in the confidence of the President as ever. Senator ceived the best appointment in the State, while New-York Custom House, has been kicked from the door, as one would drive away a troublesome street cur. Some of the Civil Service reformers, turning to the Republican party for help as usual, are begging Senator Hale to bring his committee on to investigate the New-York Custom House. Meantime Higgins is shouting in Maryland for Cleveland's re-election, and the strange part of it is that most of the so-called Civil Service reformers will probably be found, in time, shouting with him.

FLOQUET AND BOULANGER.

General Boulanger's triumph in the Department of the North has brought the Opportunists to their senses. M. Ferry, their leader, has proclaimed his willingness to support the Floquet Cabinet, which only a week ago he was intriguing to overturn. This is the first sign of plotted the downfall of the Opportunist Ministry, M. Ferry rallied his forces and after defeating M. Clemenceau in the election of a President of the Deputies boasted that he

with the constituencies, and being animated also by a patriotic instinct in the presence of impending danger to the State. M. Floquet when the Chambers meet to-day will have the positive assurance of M. Ferry's support in any measures which he may adopt against the Boulanger movement. Apparently a new Ministerial crisis has been averted.

If this forecast be correct, M. Floquet will be allowed to proceed with the Radical programme and General Boulanger will be granted an early opportunity of showing how many supporters he can recruit in the Chamber for his revision scheme. The Ministerial policy has been vaguely outlined in the Premier's opening speech and points in the direction of a final separation of Church and State, with a law for the regulation of religious associations as an indispensable preliminary. As the new Finance Minister was one of Felix Pyat's most active supporters in Marseilles, the Socialists are expecting him to mount some of their hob-bies before he has been long in office. M. Floquet stands committed by his speeches in the past to such extreme measures as the abolition of the Senate, the granting of absolute home rule for Paris and the introduction of a progressive income-tax. Unless the Opportunists, with the aid of the Reactionary group, can succeed in defeating him, he will open the way for Constitutional revision by enacting the series of drastic measures over which M. Clemenceau has been brooding for many years. One is as advanced a Radical as the other and each has the courage of his convictions. With this prospect before the country it is not

to be wondered at that so conservative a Department as the North, where the Republicans are ordinarily defeated in elections, has suddenly bave been working for him in their parishes; the Bonapartists and Royalists have found in his election a common cause; and the Radical agitators have been shouting for him with one consent. With this amazing combination of priests, reactionary intriguers, Radical Hotspurs and ocialists in his favor, it is not strange that his majority should have been unprecedented. His name served the purposes of diverse groups of malcontents who want to have a crisis in the present Parliamentary system brought on without delay. His election cry, "revision and dissolution," sufficed to rally this motley assemblage of discontented Frenchmen in a Department where attachment to Republican institutions has been lukewarm for a decade; but it will not be likely to prove as useful to him in the Chamber of Deputies. His fellow representatives will not have the same interest in the dissolution of Parliament, and they will require him to state the details of his scheme of Constitutional revision before they accept his leadership. General Boulanger may be the Catiline whom M. Ferry denounces; or he may be the General Monk whom the Royalists and Imperialists are prepared to hail with loud acclaim; but whether intriguer, charlatan or statesman he cannot remain "a mystery man" in the Chamber. He must speedily disclose his policy and purposes, and when he does that he can scarcely fail to alienate powerful factions which are now supporting him. Boulangerism will probably prove only a transitory flurry in the political life of France. If M. Ferry can be prevailed upon to grant M. Floquet a six-months' lease of power, this high-colored bubble of a military dictatorship will vanish in the air.

THE TARIFF-A CONTRAST.

The Tariff bill and its opponents, the President's policy and the National policy, the Democratio party and the Republican, can all bo judged by the speeches of Mr. Mills and Judge Kelley. Mr. Mills. Chairman of the Committee by which the Tariff bill was reported, was expressly selected as Democratic leader in the House and the representative of the President's 'The clean sweep, if not made at the begin- policy because he was deemed better informed on the tariff than any other supporter of that completed at its end." Mr. Curtis even goes policy. The Mills bill, if not the product of his Judge Kelley is simply the oldest and most experienced of many advocates of the Republican policy in the House. On which side is there truth, knowledge of facts, wisdom, and capacity to serve the country?

The argument of Mr. Mills turned upon a single assertion, that woollen clothing worn by workingmen is rendered 100 per cent more costly by the tariff. An intelligent reader, however brief the time he may have to devote though he has done nothing to "restrain" his to the comparison, will see that Mr. Mills chooses the woollen duties for the keynote of his argument, as the President chose them for his chief point of attack, because it is believed by Mr. Mills, by the President and by the Democratio party, that consumers suffer more directly and in larger measure from these duties than from any other point of the present tariff. If what Mr. Mills has to say of these duties is unsound, his entire argument is worthless. If he is incapable as a lawmaker because of ignorance on that precise point which he chooses as the key of debate, which the President chose as the turning point and vital feature of his policy, and which the ablest leaders of the Democratic party have been studying for an entire year, more carefully than any other part of the tariff they intended to attack, then the party must be condemned for incapacity and the pelicy rejected as ignorant and vicious The assertion upon which Mr. Mills's entire argument turns is palpably untrue. The ordinary woollen clothing worn by workingmen is not enhanced in cost 100 per cent by the tariff. nor by any other influence, for the conclusive reason that it does not cost twice as much as such clothing costs elsewhere. Clothing of that kind, it has been often stated by those who have the best reason to know, is on the whole as cheap in this city as clothing of the same quality in London. But this is absolutely certain, that it does not cost twice as much. If Mr. Mills does not know this, that only proves the ignorance which makes him and his party incapable.

Certain kinds of goods are cheaper in England than here, though the difference even as to them is not 100 per cent, nor anything like it. Other kinds, in all respects as useful, attractive and desirable, are cheaper here than in England. This is a question of fact. Mr. Mills can buy excellent suits of all-wool clothing, fit for the wear of any man who wants sound and durable goods, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20, and he ought to know perfectly well that he cannot buy suits as well made and attractive, of as sound and durable cloth, for \$5 or \$10 in England or anywhere elso. He can get shoddy cheaper there than he can here. He can get the finest and most fashionable qualities of woollen clothing cheaper there than here, though even as to them the difference is not 100 per cent. But the assertion that substantial all-wool goods for ordinary wear cost twice as much here as in England is simply proof of an ignorance so deep and dense and benighted that it fits a man to lead a Democratic party in the House.

Judge Kelley speaks with knowledge gained by personal investigation. He has spent months in the centres of British industry, studying the condition and wages of workingmen, learning from their own lins what they have to pay for the things they buy, and gathering from them and from employers the rate of wages paid. That sort of study, voluntarily undertaken, not at public cost, has qualified him to speak and to month. These tactics he has now estensibly vote with knowledge. His study and his accu-

that the Opportunists are steadily losing ground policy in law-making. Mr. Mills's gross and lar and effective examinations, say, as a bank? glaring ignorance illustrates the policy which makes his party unfit to govern.

> THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES DECISION. The work of the Board of Experts who gave to the question of increasing the carrying capacity of the Bridge railroad the careful and thorough consideration which the importance of the subject demanded was done in vain. Their experience and acknowledged competency have been set at naught. The Bridge trustees are wiser than their advisers, in spite of the fact that they almost to a man are laymen and unskilled in the handling and solution of engineering problems. The conclusions of the three experts, Messrs. Walter Katte, Julius Adams and Joseph Crawford, may be accepted as fairly embodying the opinions of capable engineers on this matter. At any rate, there has been nothing said or shown on the other side. These three men without dissent gave their unqualified approval to the Wellington circulating system, which proposed to run trains of any number of cars up to eighteen on continuous tracks, without switching or crossing, and to carry 80,000 passengers an hour, giving each one a seat. In connection with this there were to be large and commodious station buildings, with numerous entrances on every side, and a sufficient open space was to be left about the New-York terminus to put an end for good and all to the crowding and jamming which are an insufferable nuisance in that quarter during the busy hours.

To make this improvement would require the purchase of considerable land; but this is mostly occupied with buildings of little value, and it is evident that it could be obtained at smaller cost now than at any time in the future. The gene mad over General Boulanger, The clergy plan adopted by the trustees, as they themselves admit, will only meet the demands made on the Bridge for seven years to come, and at the end of that time a further increase of facilities will be required. Suppose that in the meantime costly buildings are erected where worthless ones now stand. If in 1895 it becomes necessary to take up Mr. Wellington's idea, or something of the same nature, the expense will far exceed the estimates now made by Chief-Engineer Martin. It would be true economy to make the expenditure at the present time. Temporizing with the matter is a short-sighted policy. It is merely putting off the inevitable day. It is not the part of

true wisdom. Moreover, the plan which has received ap proval is open to serious objections. The crossing of tracks is a constant source of danger, and to run trains, as is proposed at intervals of forty seconds is a perilously close approach to the danger point. One of the most commendable features of the Wellington system is that every passenger would have a seat, while with any possible enlargement of the method of running and switching trains now in use there will soon be the same crowding that makes travel on the Bridge so inconvenient and annoying at present. Then, too, the necessity of making more room at this end of the structure is becoming every day more apparent. The trustees have overlooked this essential point entirely. It is not too late yet to have the action of Tuesday reversed and the whole question decided in a way free from narrow and petty considerations. We do not look for any change of heart on the part of the trustees, however. But if the Legislature does its duty this matter will speedily be removed from the control of the present trustees. Their latest action is an additional reason for putting an end to their official existence. The Senators and Assemblymen should not postpone for a single needless moment the passage of the act placing the management of the Bridge in the hands of a board directly responsible to the people, and which will do its work with due regard to the people's interests.

The Independents are not concerned with the esults of the Louisiana election, and deprecate discussion respecting the suppression of thousands of Republican votes by the infamous methods in vogue in the South. We have Mr. Lowell's word for it that they are working for the emancipation of "the respectable white man." Black voters have no rights which they are inclined to recognize. The systematic invasion of the political rights of the colored race in the South is condoned by them as a necessary evil that is not to be mentioned in reputable polities. The pioneer Abolitionists, whom Mr. Lowell condescended to call the Mugwumps of their day, were not equally fastidious in drawing the color line.

If Mr. Phelps should be appointed Chief Justice it will give the President the chance to send as Minister to England the Hon. Pat. Collins, of

Massachusetts. The Sub-Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee has withdrawn its opposition to Mayor Chapin's local improvement bills and decided to advise the Legislature to pass them. Its course in opposing them did not appear wise or reasonable, and we are glad to see this decisive evidence of a high regard for the public interest. Improvements of the character of those contemplated by these measures are too important to be mixed up with partisan considerations. The desirable result in this case was reached after a consultation with Mayor Chapin. who seems to have convinced the Republican representatives of the wisdom of the course proposed by him. This fact of itself is an encouraging sign.

Think of Premier Mills arguing that efficient labor was more efficient than inefficient labor! Ah, what a great thing it is to have a great intellect! Did Mills never hear of the Katydid? Thou sayest an undisputed thing in such a

Of course, of course. "The Rochester Union" has suffered a large quantity of keen pain of late years, owing to the failure of Republican Legislatures to submit a Prohibition amendment to the people. Now, however, that the Legislature of people. Now, tower, the failure of its predecessors, "The Union," instead of indulging in expressions of delight, actually sneers at the good work which the Republican majority has performed. It is thus that a fine old Democratic organ keeps itself solid with the rum power of Monroe County.

"The London Times" publishes an interesting account of fresh excavations at the Temple of Bubastis by Naville. The most remarkable discoveries that have been made relate to the mysterious period of the Hyksos invasion. Some of the statues and cartouches that have been unearthed belong unmistakably to the Shepherd dynasty. One of them is a cartouche of Apepl and another is a life-size figure of very beautiful workmanship, with two columns of finely-cut hieroglyphs, which Arabic scholars in Egypt are convinced represents Joseph's Pharaoh. A private letter received in Boston from Miss Edwards states that the evidences for this identification are now well authenticated, and practically accepted at the British Museum. If Naville can find some personal memorial of Joseph, the Hypsos Prime Minister, or some record of the seven years of famine, he will have no further difficulty in enlisting financial support for his explorations from

The revelations regarding the food served to inmates of the insane asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., are sickening. It is shocking to think of these poor creatures being driven to desperation the wretched character of their food. Is there

abandoned, being warned by recent elections | racy of information illustrate the Republican | no way of subjecting an insane asylum to as regu

PERSONAL The probate duty on Lord Wolverton's Will

amounted to \$273,015. Mr. Thomas Nast will make his home among the Los Angeles journalists who have founded a colony of their own at Ramona, in the San Gabriel Valley, a few miles out of the city.

Kaiser Wilhelm during his four military campaigns performed 728 days of actual service in the field. The Hon. John Bigelow and wife will presently

Prince George of Wales recently received the freedom of the Mercers' Company of London. The tes-timonial was enclosed in a gold box surmounted with a platinum model of the ship Dreadnought, on which he is serving.

The Hon, J. G. Carlisle and wife have purchased furnished house at Washington and gone to house-

Now that a Drake tercentenary is a held, "The St. James's Gazette" desires to impress upon Germany the fact that the valiant Sir Francis is not known in his own country chiefly, or solely, as an importer of potatoes. Many German writers, in-cluding Heine, so speak of him; and at Offenburg. in the Grand Duchy of Baden, there is a statue of Sir Francis Drake, on the pedestal of which he is described "the immertal introducer of the potato into Europe." The statue in question is the work of a German sculptor who once lived at Strasburg, where he conceived the idea of raising up memorials in honor of the benefactors of humanity; its destroyers having, in his opinion, been already sufficiently giorified. Having offered his statue to the city of Strasburg, he was mortified to find that the municipality did not consider it worth a marble pedestal. He crossed the Rhine and presented his effigy of Drake to the munici-Rhine and presented his effigy of Drake to the municipality of Offenburg; which in its turn declined to pay for a suitable pedestal. The poor sculptor was in despair. But something told him that a descendant of Sir Francis Drake would sooner or later arrive in the town; and every day he called at the principal hotel to inquire whether the predestined savior of his statue had arrived. At last an Englishman named Drake turned up. He admitted as a matter of course that he was a lineal descendant of Sir Francis (who died childless), and was therefore invited to pay for the necessary pedestal. The Englishman kept up his character nobly, and on the occasion of the statue's being erected gave a magnificent dinner, at which the delighted sculptor appeared in a mystic robe embroidered all over with representations of the potato plant.

The Massachusetts Club will hold a great banquet at Boston on April 27, to mark the anniversary General Grant's birthday.

It is said that before he presented it to Parliament Mr. Goschen made two persons-outside of the Ministry-acquainted with his great Conversion scheme. They were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Church-

lature, announces that he is a candidate for Governor of that State. Mr. Noves, Speaker of the Massachusetts Legis-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Good Housekeeping" offers a prize of \$25 each for "the best Buffalo Bug Extinguisher, the best Bed Bug Finisher, the best Moth Eradicator and the best Fly and Flea Exterminator." Here is a chance for the younger generation of literary aspirants who are trying in vain to get into the great monthly mag-Southern cities have their own troubles.

Mayor of Ty-Ty, Ga, having got a job as trainman in a neighboring city, has thrown up his office, and dark, horrid chaos stares the citizens in the face.

She Knew the Ropes.—Young Man (a visitor from out of town)—The opers. Miss Gotham, has given me quite an appetite. Shall we-ee- in She (cordially)—If you like, Mr. Wabash. Young Man—Since I am not familiar with New-York, Miss Gotham, I shall have to ask you to—er pilot the way.

A few moments later they were seated in Delmonico's.—(The Epoch. The Paris papers will have their joke. "Figaro'

announces that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's celebrated cook is not a cook at all, but a head waiter. Robert Grant, the novelist, has been nominated for

a Water Commissioner in Roston. His friends say

"Clara, are you going with me to the Y. P. S. C. E.

"Clara, are you going with me to the Y. P. S. C. E., this evening?" No. Katy, I. D. T. I. S."
"No. Katy, I. D. T. I. S."
"I don't think I shall."
"I don't think I shall."
"Oh, Charlie wants me to go to the Y. M. C. A. sociable with him, and then he is going with me to the W. C. T. U. lecture."
"Oh, pooh! I think you are J. A. M. A. Y. C. B."
"What?"
"Yust as mean as you can be."—(Springfield Union.

Kentucky has over twenty pauper counties, an empty treasury, a common school system that would be a disgrace to any Northern or Western State, on

account of a want of funds to carry it on properly. The Mills bill, if not the product of his ided efforts, is publicly fathered by him. elley is simply the oldest and most expectation—" monkey-skulking." But what does it mean? change. Taking all this into consideration, would anybody be surprised to see Kentucky break away from the Solid South and give a Republican majority this fall?

"He kissed her 'under the rose,' "
Is how the poet wrote it;
"He kissed her under the nose,"
Is how the printer got it.

P. S.—A printer knows a good deal more than a post about the practical affairs of life sometimes.— (Washington Critic.

A recent Georgia coon hunt resulted in the capture of four coons, three 'possums and six rabbits, when the dogs encountered a den of skunks, and the party became demoralized and fled precipitately.

Curious Coincidences.—"I see," he said as he laid aside a paper he had been reading in a tobacco store, "that a very curious thing happened in lowa the other day."

sther day."

Some one asked him what it was.

"The wind blew over a house."

"What a coincidence!" gasped one of the loungers.

"On that very same night the wind blew under my house, hundreds of miles distant!"—(Detroit Free Press.

Students of both sexes are admitted to McGill College, Toronto, but they are instructed in separate classes. This does not suit the young women, who have just signed a petition asking for absolute co-

Deafness a Pleasure.—"I am told, sir, that you are quite hard of hearing."
"Your information was correct, but what about

tt?"
"I can cure deafness in a month, and if I can't cure
you I will charge nothing."
"Why, I wouldn't be cured for a thousand dollars."
"You wouldn't? Why not?"
"My daughter plays the plane."—(Lincoln Journal. "The Baltimore American" says that in 1884 Mr.

Blaine had the pulpit, and this year he has Depew An effort is being made to raise \$100,000 for the permanent endowment of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Dr. Charles Waldstein, of this city, has consented to accept the position of director of the school on condition that this sum is raised before the end of July.

"An old smoker regards ring making a vicious habit, as it distracts a man's mind and deprives him of all his sublimer joys of tobacco." This does not apply to the eigerstie smoker, of course. He has no mind to distract; and there is no tobacco in his eigerstie to enjoy.—(Norristown Herald.

MORE OLD COMEDY AT WALLACK'S. An elaborate production of "The School for Scan-

dal' was accomplished last night at Wallack's Theatre, and this great comedy, well cast and carefully mounted, can now be seen by all who came for the mounted, can now be seen by an anomalous old plays, whether on the score of impressive antiquity or as a branch of educational experience. Upon the splendid merits of the place there is no need of present dissertation. In company with its elder, less brilliant and witty, but more haman and humorous brother, "The Rivals," it illustrates in a pungent and instructive manner the transition of comedy from a firm and fine fibre of characteristic dialogue, which mrn and the new or characteristic states, which was its pre-eminent attribute in the time of Queen Anno, to sparkling felicity of interesting plot, which became its more striking ingredient in the latter part of the century-the reign of George the Third. Sheridan at his best is Congreve comewhat bettered with refinement, sparkle and story. This is always an attractive and useful theme of study. It cannot be needful though to tell any intelligent reeder that

"The School for Scandal" is a wonderful play or that even a reputably good interpretation of it cannot fail to confer pleasure and benefit. With Mr. John Gilbert as "Sir Peter Tearle," Mme. Ponisi as "Mrs. Candour," Mr. Harry Edwards as "Sir Oliver Surface," Mr. Tearle as "Charles" and Mr. Groves as "Moses," the performance could not fail below a high standard of even excellence.

The occasion is not to be viewed as one for analytic orticism. Opinion as to whether this performor was entirely adequate or that one dublous or ineffective comes very mear to being an insufferable platitude on iedious bore in these cases. The good old play is not on trial. Most of the actors who appear in it have acted their respective parts for many years and been considered in them over and over again. This production of "The School for Scandal" has been effected with a view to round out the season and bring it to a dignified close. It shows Mr. Gilbert in the ripe maturity of his powers and the fustre of his fame, and for this alone it would be welcome. The vetern was heartly cheered, and a numerous audience enjoyed and applicated one of the gayest and most thoughtful pyrformances at the year.

From what point of view is "Otello" to be con ered? Is it an Italian opera in the sense that the term is understood to have when we speak of the term is understood to have when we speak of the works of Rossini, Donnizetti and Bellini, or even the Verdi of thirty years ago? Is it a French operat A German operat Or a music drama in the Wags herian sense? To the connoisseur, if not to the idit prattler about music, each of these designations suggests a distinct idea; a form, a style, a manned, which of them might with most propriety be applied to Verdi's latest and probably last creation? The circumstance that the book is in the Italian language has little to de with the question, no matter how loudly an excitable listoner, as on Monday evening, may shout, ble listener, as on Monday evening, may shout, "Viva l' Italiano," to testify his admiration of Verdi's

It is many years since Verdi ceased to write operas for the Carnival season in his native country; "La

Forza del Destino" was composed for St. Petersburg Don Carlos" for Paris, "Alda" for Cairo. "Otello "Don Carlos" for Paris, "Alda" for Cairo. Otenowas composed and produced under anomalous conditions, and though it first saw the stage lamps at Milan, its style is not distinctively Italian. Neither is it distinctively French or German. It is of its own kind, Verdian; characteristic of the composer of "Rigoletto," "Trovatore" and "Traviata" in its essence, though widely different from them in expression be looked upon as outside the old operatic conventions. According to him it is a "Dramma lirico in quattre atti." Aids," he called an "Opera in quattre atti." The distinction is not undesigned. There are many external indications that he wished as serious a view to be taken of his work as Wagner; that he aimed in the first instance at a presentation of its dramatic contents and considered the music as a means, and not entirely as an end. In this he followed a Wagnerian precept. His score is filled with instrumental interludes designed to accompany actions or depict emotions. He leaves to accompany actions or depict emotions. He leaves no question in our minds on this point, but almost a fully as Wagner in his "Lohengrin" period, he indi-cates the bodily movements that are to go hand in hand with the music. In the storm-picture which begins the opera, the manipulator of the artificial lightning is not left to his discretion as to the proper time for discharging his brutum fulmen; in the love duet at the close of the first act, the coming of the moon and stars are sought to be intensified by descrip tive effects in the music, and when in the last scend of all Otello kisses the dead Desdemona, and the one characteristic theme of the opera, drawn from the love duet, is repeated, the composer indicates on what beat of the bar he desires each kiss to fall These are only a few instances of Verdi's apprecia-tion of the necessity of suiting the action to the music, the music to the action, and they sink inte insignificance when compared with his treatment of the murder in the last act. Then Otello's entrance and actions up to the awaking of Desdemona are accompnied by a solo on the double-basses interrupted at intervals by energetic staccato passages from other instruments. It is not difficult to recall a number of melodramas written since Beethoven's "Fidelio," in which similar dramatic effects are sought, but the audacity of Verdi's procedure is unexampled in Italian opera, and we do not doubt that had he written this scene twenty years ago it would have been received. by his countrymen with amazement, if not with hisses. Yet, last February, we are told, the Milan audience redemanded it uproariously and the critics with Ital-ian proclivities could not sufficiently express their admiration for it. What is the meaning of such a change in conviction and taste? Is it the fruit of legitimate development on Italian lines ? It is entirely an immaterial question whether or not Verdi owes the progress toward dramatic expression which "Aida" and "Otello" show to the influence of

Wagner. The music of these two operas and the cir cumstances surrounding their production show that a an age when most composers rest on their laurely Verdi began the study of French and German masters The fact shows a seriousness of purpose, a convictor of duty toward art that has few parallels. A few years ago the story was spread that he was so ignorant of their music that he had not even seen the score of Mozart's masterpiece. To offset this his friends related that in 1834 his teacher played and analyzed " Don Glovanni" for him so often that Verdi got a surfeit of i which lasted for a long time. We know nothing about the truth of the story, but have no hesitation in saying that if Verdi knows " Don Glovanni" he has never betrayed the fact in his music from "Oberto" to "Otello." If, on the contrary, he is unfamiliar with the works of Meyerbeer, Wagner, Gounod and Bizet, the evidences in "Alda" and "Otello" are strangely misleading. It is enough for our present contention, however, that we see in "Otello" an honest, consistent, and, in some respects, most successful effort to realize the higher purposes which we associate with the conception of real lyrio drama. With this conception nationalism has nothing to do. Nor is it an argument against the acceptance of modern theories by Verdi that he has introduced such set numbers in his score as the so-called "Willow Song" and the "Ave Maria." These are in their nature lyrical, and would have been treated in much the same way by Wagner or any modern French or German composer. Wilness Waither's prize song in "Die Meistersinger," or the Sallor's song at the beginning of "Tristan und Isonic." Shallespeare's Des ginning of "Tristan und Ifonde." Shakes peace's Dos-demona sings "a song of 'willow'" before her death just as poor, distraught Ophelia sings her "Hey nd nonny, nonny hey nonny." Why should not the hors-ness of Verdu's and Ambroise Thomas's operas do the same? And why should not their songs be of the strophe kind, and either sound like, or actually be, folktunes? M. Thomas went to Sweden for his song? Verdi had genius enough to compose a fair match for it.

same? And why should not their songs be of the strophe kind, and either sound like, or actually be, folktune? M. Thomas went to Sweden for his song a verdi had gemins enough to compose a fair match for it. Botto's liberto is perhaps as excellent an operation of the state of the